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VAN LANGEVELDE, Adriaan, Jan [NL/NL]; 41, Max Takstraat, NL-1325 NG Almere (NL).

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(74) Agent: **IEMENSCHOT, Johannes, A.**; Exter Polak & Charlouis B.V., P.O.Box 3241, NL-3280 GE RIJSWIJK (NL).

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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **AVANTIUM INTERNATIONAL B.V.** [NL/NL]; 29, Zekeringsstraat, NL-1014 BV Amsterdam (NL).

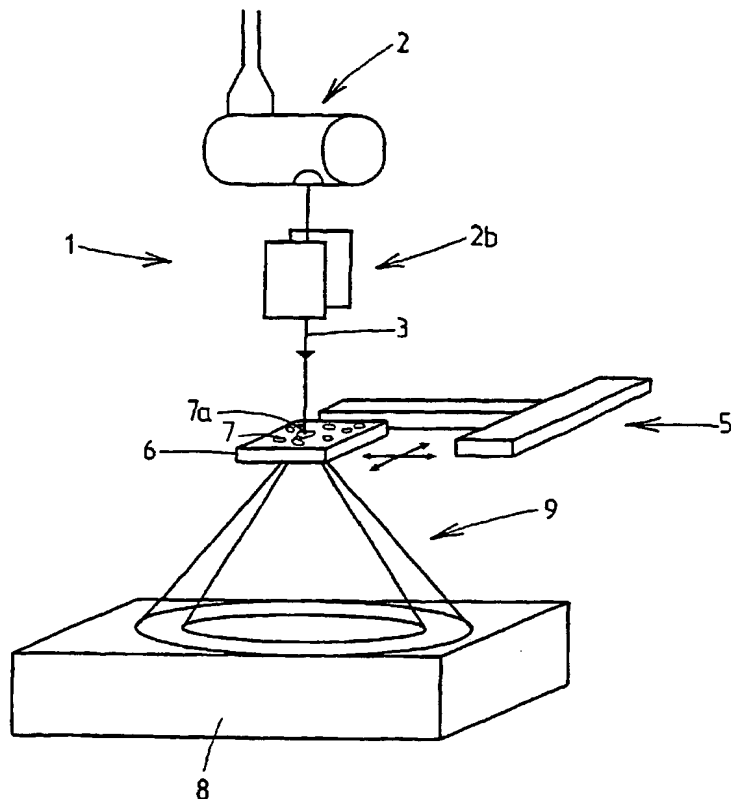
(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **BLOMSMA, Erwin** [NL/NL]; 57, Gasthuisvest, NL-2011 EV Haarlem (NL).

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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD FOR PERFORMING POWDER DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS



(57) Abstract: A method for successively performing a powder diffraction analysis of at least two powder samples being contained in sample holding means. Use is made of an apparatus comprising: - a source of radiation being adapted to direct a radiation beam to a powder sample, - a detector for detecting diffraction radiation of a powder sample, - a drive means associated with said sample holding means for effecting a movement of an irradiated powder sample during irradiation and detection. The method comprises the steps of irradiating a powder sample and detecting the diffraction radiation of the powder sample, arranging a further powder sample such that said radiation beam is directed to said further powder sample, and irradiating said further powder sample and detecting the diffraction radiation of said further sample. During irradiation and detection of each sample the drive means effect a movement of the irradiated sample with respect to the radiation beam for the purpose of improving particle statistics. The sample holding means comprise a common multiple samples holder holding said at least two powder samples. Said drive means effect, during irradiation and detection of a sample contained in said common multiple samples holder, a movement of said common multiple samples holder with respect to the radiation beam.

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Method for performing powder diffraction analysis

The present invention relates a method for successively performing a powder diffraction analysis of at least two powder samples being contained in sample holding means.

5 Scattering of incident radiation such as X-rays, gamma rays, cathode rays, etc. from a sample of material can yield information about the atomic structure of the material. When such a beam of radiation strikes a sample, a pattern of diffracted radiation is created, which has a spatial intensity distribution that depends on the wavelength of the incident radiation and the atomic structure of
10 the material and that can be recorded on a suitable detector such as a point detector, a 1D array detector or a 2D detector. Diffraction analysis is the method of choice for studying crystalline materials, crystallisation behaviour and liquid, gel or solid phase, or phase transitions of materials.

15

DE 15 98 413 discloses an apparatus wherein a single sample is held in a sample holder. During the irradiation and detection of diffracted radiation, the drive means associated with the single sample holder cause the sample to perform a translation in
20 combination with a rotation of the sample about an axis at right angles to the irradiated plane of the sample. The purpose of the sample movement during the irradiation and detection is to improve the so called "particle statistics" and to obtain more reliable reflection intensities, or intensities with reduced standard
25 deviation.

A problem that is encountered when using the apparatus of DE 15 98 413 is that it is time consuming when a plurality of powder samples have to be analysed. This problem is particularly pertinent in case of high throughput experimentation. According to the known
30 method each powder sample is prepared one by one in an associated single sample holder and placed in the apparatus for performing the powder diffraction analysis. Then the apparatus is set and aligned, whereupon irradiation and detection take places. Subsequently, the powder is removed and a further powder sample is prepared and so on.

This results in an ineffective way of working and thus in a considerable loss of time.

In US 6 111 930 a powder diffraction analysis apparatus is disclosed having a sample changer. Said changer has a plurality of ring-shaped containers each for receiving a sample. The containers are mounted on a linear magazine, such that the samples can be successively brought into the irradiation beam. This known apparatus allows for the spinning of ring-shaped container holding the irradiated sample about an axis perpendicular of the sample surface, which is a common approach to improve the particle statistics.

A problem that is encountered with other known powder diffraction analysis equipment using a 2D detector is that during detection of the diffraction radiation, single diffraction spots and arcs are often observed instead of rings, especially when organic crystalline material (such as pharmaceuticals) is irradiated. This may be the result of the fact that not all lattice planes of the crystalline powder material have been in reflection or not for the same time or same amount, because the crystals were not random oriented or only a few crystals were present. As a result, the peak intensities of the powder diffraction patterns are not correct, and no representative 1D-powder diffraction pattern (intensity vs. diffraction angle 2θ) is created after integration of the detected 2D diffraction patterns causing problems during comparison of diffraction patterns for identification.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for performing powder diffraction analysis of a plurality of powder samples in a time effective way.

It is a further object of the present invention to allow a diffraction pattern to be obtained with correct reflection intensities.

The above and other objects can be achieved by a method according to the present invention for successively performing a powder diffraction analysis of at least two powder samples being contained in sample holding means, wherein use is made of an apparatus comprising:

- a source of radiation being adapted to direct a radiation beam to a powder sample,
- a detector for detecting diffraction radiation of a powder sample,
- a drive means associated with said sample holding means for effecting a movement of an irradiated powder sample during irradiation and detection,

wherein the method comprises the steps of:

irradiating a powder sample and detecting the diffraction radiation of the powder sample, arranging a further powder sample such that said radiation beam is directed to said further powder sample, and irradiating said further powder sample and detecting the diffraction radiation of said further sample,

wherein during irradiation and detection of each sample the drive means effect a movement of the sample with respect to the radiation beam for the purpose of improving particle statistics.

The method is characterised in that the sample holding means comprise a common multiple samples holder holding said at least two powder samples.

Using the method according to the invention a plurality of powder samples may be analysed in a time effective way. The powder samples may be all prepared at the same time in said common multiple samples holder, and are placed at the same time in the apparatus for performing a powder sample diffraction analysis. Then, the powder samples are all analysed one by one, without the need to remove an earlier powder sample and resetting and fine tuning the apparatus as in DE 15 91 413.

A "powder sample" is defined herein as a powder sample of a compound of which the diffraction or crystallisation behaviour is to be determined. Such a compound may be a chemical substance, or a mixture of different substances. Also, at least one crystal form of the compound may be known or expected to exist. A compound of the invention may comprise an organic or organo-metallic molecular compound, such as a pharmaceutically active molecule or catalyst-ligand complex or a dimer, salt, ester, solvate or functional part thereof. A powder sample of the present invention may also comprise a biomolecule, for instance a nucleic acid (such as DNA, RNA and PNA), a polypeptide, peptides, glycoprotein and other proteinaceous

substances, a lipoprotein, protein-nucleic acid complex, carbohydrate, biomimetic or a functional part, derivative and/or analogue thereof.

5 It is to be noted that the powder sample may indeed be in the form of a powder. The person skilled in the art of diffraction analysis understands, however, that a "powder sample" also includes a number of crystals which are contained in a solid material, such as is the case for metals, polymers, etc. Thus, in the latter case, the
10 powder sample appears as a solid material in one piece.

 According to the present invention "powder diffraction analysis" comprises both transmission and reflection diffraction analysis. Transmission and reflection diffraction analysis are well
15 known in the art and do not require further explanation.

 According to the present invention, with "common multiple samples holder" is meant any sample holder capable of holding at least two powder samples, either in form of a powder or in form of a
20 solid material in one piece, such that the irradiated sample as well as the other sample(s) in said holder are subjected by the drive means to the prescribed movement.

 The common multiple samples holder may be a plate, e.g. similar
25 to a microtiter plate, having a plurality of wells, each for receiving a powder sample. Preferably said wells are arranged in an array, more preferably a 2D-array. Examples of such sample holders are 8 by 12 mm up to 32 by 48 mm, with orthogonal centre to centre distance varying from 2 to 10 mm between the wells.

30 Preferably the common multiple samples holder is fabricated from material that is translucent to the irradiation beam, e.g. X-rays in the case of X-ray diffraction.

 The common multiple samples holder is preferably chemically
35 inert to the substances and solvents employed.

 The common multiple samples holder is preferably also transparent to visual light (ca 200 nm to 1000 nm) to allow visual or optical inspection.

The common multiple samples holder is preferably also capable of transferring heat, thereby allowing for temperature variations.

Of course, the apparatus may be provided with means for controlling and/or adjusting the atmosphere conditions in or directly
5 above the wells. For this purpose the sample holder is for instance fitted with sealing devices or sealing substances which seal off individual wells or groups of wells. Balls, plates, caps, inert liquids like paraffin oil, silicon oil, etc. can be provided for said
10 sealing purposes. In this respect it is noted that the sealing devices and/or sealing substances do not necessarily (and preferably do not) attach the powder sample to the sample holder, but are provided for controlling the atmosphere in or directly above an individual well or a group of wells.

15 According to the present invention, with "suitable radiation" any radiation is meant which can be used for performing a transmission or reflection diffraction analysis (preferably transmission diffraction analysis) of the powder samples, such as X-rays, gamma rays, and cathode rays. Preferably as the radiation X-rays are used.

20 In a possible embodiment the drive means are associated with said samples holder, and the drive means effect, during irradiation and detection of a sample contained in common multiple samples holder, a movement of said common multiple samples holder with
25 respect to the irradiation beam.

In a further embodiment the drive means are (also) connected to radiation source and detector for the purpose of effecting the movement of the samples holder with respect to the radiation beam.

30 Preferably the the irradiated sample has a centre and the movement includes a predetermined variation of the orientation of an axis perpendicular to a sample plane and intersecting the centre of the irradiated sample with respect to the radiation beam.

35 Preferably the movement includes a precession movement, a translation, a tilting or a combination thereof of said common multiple samples holder with respect to the radiation beam.

According to a first preferred embodiment of the method, the common multiple sample holder is subjected by the drive means to a precession movement with respect to the radiation beam. Herewith, the
5 irradiated sample also performs said precession movement and thus account can be taken of different orientations of the crystals in said sample.

"Precession movement" is a technique that is well known in the
10 art for single crystal measurement techniques. Detailed explanation of an exemplary precession movement technique may for example be found in 'Fundamentals of Crystallography', edited by C. Giacovazzo, pp. 254-259 (1991) or in various internet-sites of Astrophysics sciences, the latter explaining the precession movement of the
15 equinox.

In this respect it is noted that, although it is known since the early 1940's to use precession movements for single crystal measurements, this technique has not been used for powder sample measurements. Further, in single crystal measurements, precession
20 movement is used to obtain single crystal unit cell parameters and not for performing a powder diffraction analysis which is completely different.

It is noted that the precession movement can be conducted in part.
25

According to a second preferred embodiment of method, the common multiple samples holder is subjected to a translation with respect to the radiation beam during the irradiation and detection of a sample, i.e. the normal to the irradiated sample surface is
30 translated with respect to the radiation beam, in parallel orientation to the radiation beam, allowing other crystals in the powder sample to be analysed.

Preferably the holder is such that all sample surfaces to be
35 irradiated lie in a common plane.

Herewith powder diffraction rings may be obtained instead of single diffraction spots, as the particle statistics is significantly improved. Particle statistics is a term known in the art. With

achieving 'improved particle statistics' is meant obtaining a powder diffraction pattern with more reliable reflection intensities, or intensities with reduced standard deviation.

5 According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the common multiple sample holder is subjected to a combination of a precession movement and a translation during the irradiation and detection of a sample. Herewith at the same time improved particle statistics can be obtained and account can be taken of different orientations of the
10 crystals in a surprisingly simple manner.

 In a further embodiment the common multiple samples holder is subjected to a so-called omega-rotation, wherein the normal to the irradiated sample plane performs a tilting movement with respect to
15 the radiation beam. If one would conduct a series of such tilting movements in combination with a suitable (stepwise) rotation of the holder the man skilled in the art will understand that the effect similar to performing a precession movement can be obtained.

20 The invention relates to an apparatus for performing powder diffraction analysis of multiple powder sample according to the above disclosed method.

 Hereinafter the present invention will be illustrated in more
25 detail by the drawings, wherein:

 Figure 1 shows schematically a first embodiment of a transmission mode X-ray diffraction analysing apparatus to be used in accordance with the method of the invention;

 Figure 2 shows an example of a common multiple sample holder to
30 be used in the method according to the invention;

 Figure 3 shows a schematic diagram of an exemplary path that the radiation beam may follow over one powder sample during irradiation and detection, using a translation movement;

 Figure 4 shows a result of a known powder diffraction
35 measurement, wherein single diffraction spots are obtained;

 Figure 5 shows a result of a powder diffraction measurement obtained using the method according to the present invention, using a translation, wherein powder diffraction rings are obtained; and

Figure 6 shows a second embodiment of a transmission mode X-ray diffraction analysing apparatus to be used in accordance with the method of the invention.

5 Figure 1 shows a diagram of an exemplary transmission mode X-ray diffraction analysing apparatus 1. The apparatus 1 comprises a source 2 adapted to generate an intense X-ray radiation beam 3, such as a conventional X-ray tube. The beam 3 is passed through a focussing device 2b.

10 The apparatus 1 further includes a drive means 5, which is adapted to receive a common multiple samples holder 6. In said sample holder 6, of which an example is shown in figure 2, a plurality of powder samples 7 are contained, e.g. in a two-dimensional array of wells.

15 The radiation beam 3 strikes a single powder sample 7a.

 The apparatus 1 further includes a diffracted radiation detector 8 for the detection of diffracted radiation 9 passed through the powder sample 7a.

20 In the shown embodiment the source 2 of X-ray radiation is located above the powder samples 7, but the inverted and other arrangements are also possible.

 The detector 8 may be any suitable detector, such as a stimuable phosphor image plate detector. Preferably the detector 8 is a position sensitive 2D radiation detector.

25 The drive means 5 are designed in figure 1 to cause a displacement of the common multiple samples holder 6 such that the radiation beam 3 successively strikes each of the samples 7 in said holder 6 and are usually motorised as well as automated.

30 The drive means 5 are further designed such that during the irradiation of a sample 7 and the detection and recording of the diffracted radiation, the common multiple samples holder 6 is caused to effect a translation such that the radiation beam 3 strikes different points of said sample 7 while maintaining a parallel
35 orientation between the beam 3 and the normal to the irradiated surface of the sample 7.

 As the analysis of a sample is completed, the drive means caused the sample holder 6 to move such that the beam 3 can irradiate

a further sample 7. This sequence is continued preferably in an automated manner until all samples 7 have been analysed.

Figure 3 shows a schematic diagram of an exemplary path that the radiation beam 6 of Fig. 1 may follow during irradiation of one of the powder samples 7 in the sample holder 6 in Figure 2 using translation, preferably in a stepwise manner. The path of the diffraction radiation obtained by the translation is denoted with 10. Herewith several areas 11 of the powder sample 7 are irradiated, whereby diffraction rings (see Fig. 5) instead of diffraction arcs or spots (see Fig. 4) may be obtained.

Figure 4 shows a two-dimensional X-ray diffraction image of manually crunched sugar using a 0.4 mm X-ray beam fixed at the centre of the sample according to the state of the art.

Figure 5 shows a two-dimensional X-ray diffraction image of the same crunched sugar as in Figure 4 using a 0.4 mm X-ray beam while the radiation beam is subjected to a translation according to the invention.

Figure 6 shows a second embodiment of an apparatus 20 for performing radiation diffraction analysis of multiple samples according to the invention. In figure 6 parts corresponding to parts of the apparatus of figure 1 have been given the same reference numerals.

The drive means associated with the sample holder 6 includes translation drive means 5, which allow for a translation as explained with reference to figure 1.

The drive means in figure 6 also include a precession drive means 21 which allows for a precession movement of the sample holder 6, such that the normal to the sample plane of a powder sample 7 precesses about the radiation beam 6.

In the shown embodiment of transmission diffraction, this means that the normal to the sample plane of the irradiated powder sample 7 revolves about the radiation beam 3, while keeping e.g. a constant angle, the "precession angle". The normal to the sample plane thus follows a cone-shaped path relative to the radiation beam 3. The movement can consist of only a part of said cone-shaped path. Also

the movement is not restricted to a constant precession angle. Also, the precession movement may be effected as a series of tilting movements in combination with suitable (stepwise) rotation of the sample holder 6 as will be apparent to the man skilled in the art.

5

The drive means 5 and 21 thus allow for a combination of a translation and precession movement during the analysis of a sample 7.

10 In an alternative embodiment the drive means 5 only allow the displacement of the sample holder 6 so that sequentially all samples are irradiated but do not allow for a translation during the irradiation.

15 A combination of the above precession movement and translation allows the normal to the sample plane to rotate about all possible axes in the plane of the sample, or all possible rotations about the centre of the sample surface except for in-plane rotation.

20 As will be apparent to the man skilled in the art the movement of the sample holder with respect to the radiation beam can be obtained using a source and detector which are held stationary while moving the sample holder or using a stationary samples holder and moving the source and detector, or by using a combined movement of
25 the source and detector on the one hand and the samples holder on the other hand.

11
C L A I M S

1. Method for successively performing a powder diffraction analysis of at least two powder samples being contained in sample holding means, wherein use is made of an apparatus comprising:

- a source of radiation being adapted to direct a radiation beam to a powder sample,
- a detector for detecting diffraction radiation of a powder sample,
- a drive means for effecting a movement of an irradiated powder sample during irradiation and detection with respect to the radiation beam,

wherein the method comprises the steps of:

irradiating a powder sample and detecting the diffraction radiation of the powder sample, arranging a further powder sample such that said radiation beam is directed to said further powder sample, and irradiating said further powder sample and detecting the diffraction radiation of said further sample,

wherein during irradiation and detection of each sample the drive means effect a movement of the irradiated sample with respect to the radiation beam for the purpose of improving particle statistics,

characterised in that

the sample holding means comprise a common multiple samples holder holding said at least two powder samples.

2. Method according to claim 1, wherein the drive means are connected to said common multiple samples holder and in that said drive means effect, during irradiation and detection of a sample contained in said common multiple samples holder, a movement of said common multiple samples holder with respect to the radiation beam.

3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said drive means are connected to radiation source and detector for the purpose of effecting the movement of the samples holder with respect to the radiation beam.

4. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said irradiated sample has a centre and wherein said movement includes a predetermined variation of the orientation of an axis perpendicular

to a sample plane and intersecting the centre of the irradiated sample with respect to the radiation beam.

5. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the movement includes a precession movement, a translation, a tilting or a combination thereof of said common multiple samples holder with respect to the radiation beam.
6. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the drive means cause the common multiple samples holder to perform a precession movement during the step of irradiation and detection of a powder sample.
7. Method according to any of claims 1-5, wherein the drive means cause the common multiple samples holder to perform a combination of a precession movement and a translation during the step of irradiation and detection of a powder sample.
8. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the source of radiation is an X-ray source.
9. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the diffraction analysis is a transmission diffraction analysis.
10. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the detector is a 2D-detector.
11. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said common multiple samples holder is a plate having an array of wells, each being well adapted to contain a powder sample.
12. Method according to claim 11, wherein said wells are arranged at a centre to centre distance of between 2 and 10 millimetres.
13. Apparatus (1) for performing a powder diffraction analysis of a powder sample (4) according to method of one or more of the preceding claims.

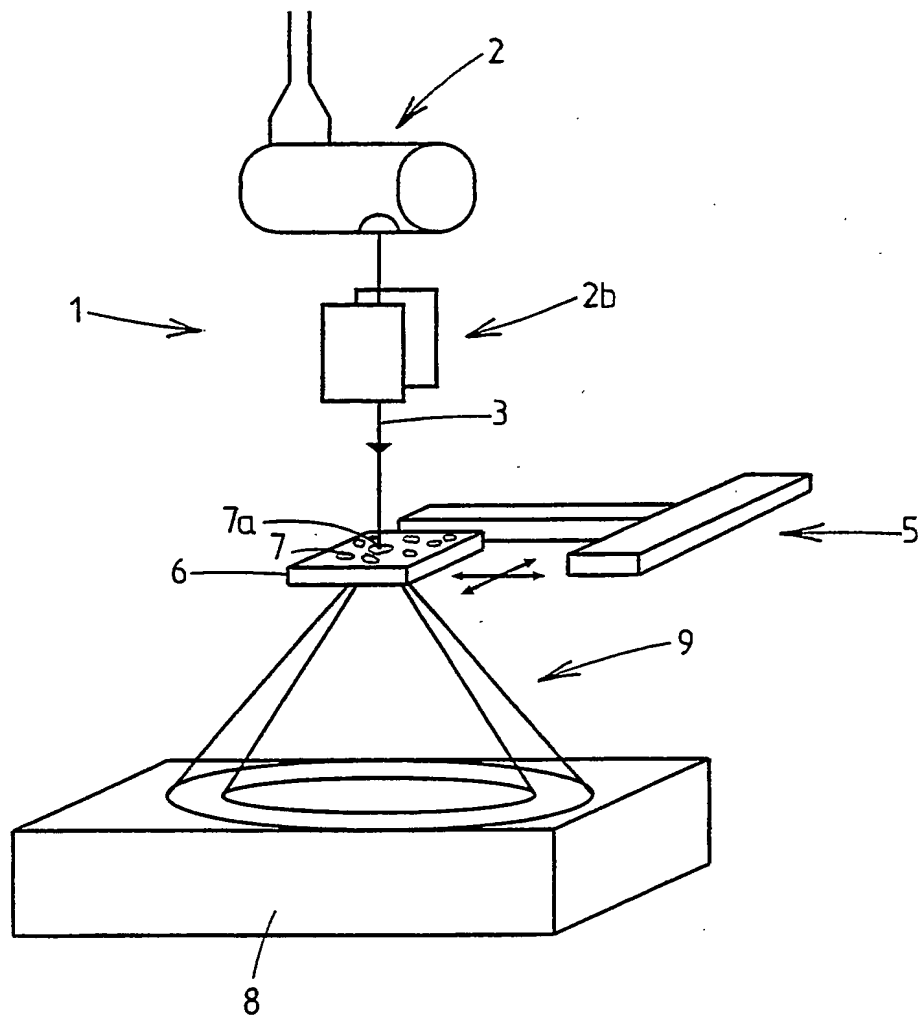


Fig. 1

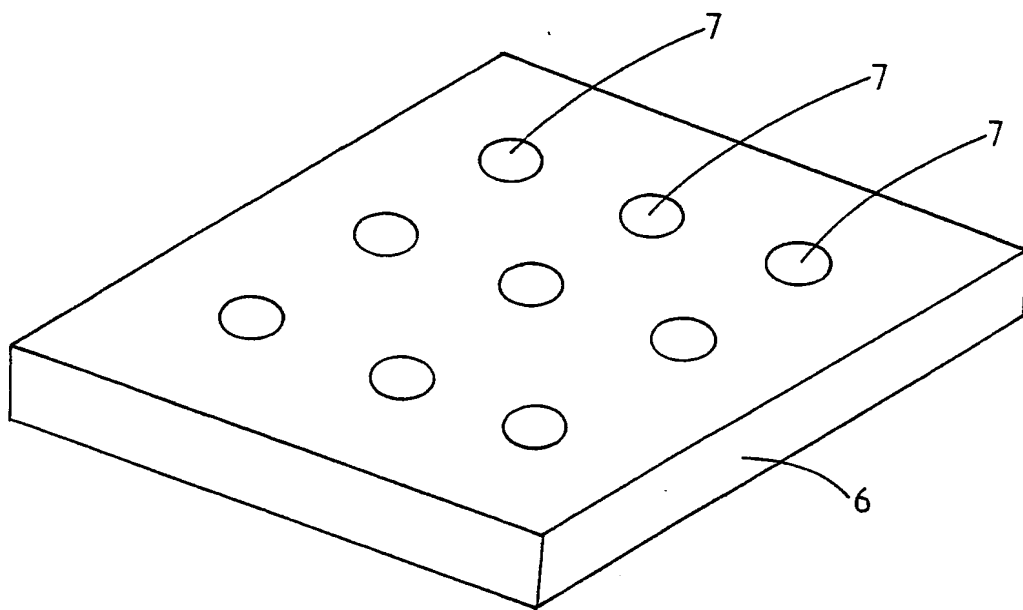


Fig. 2

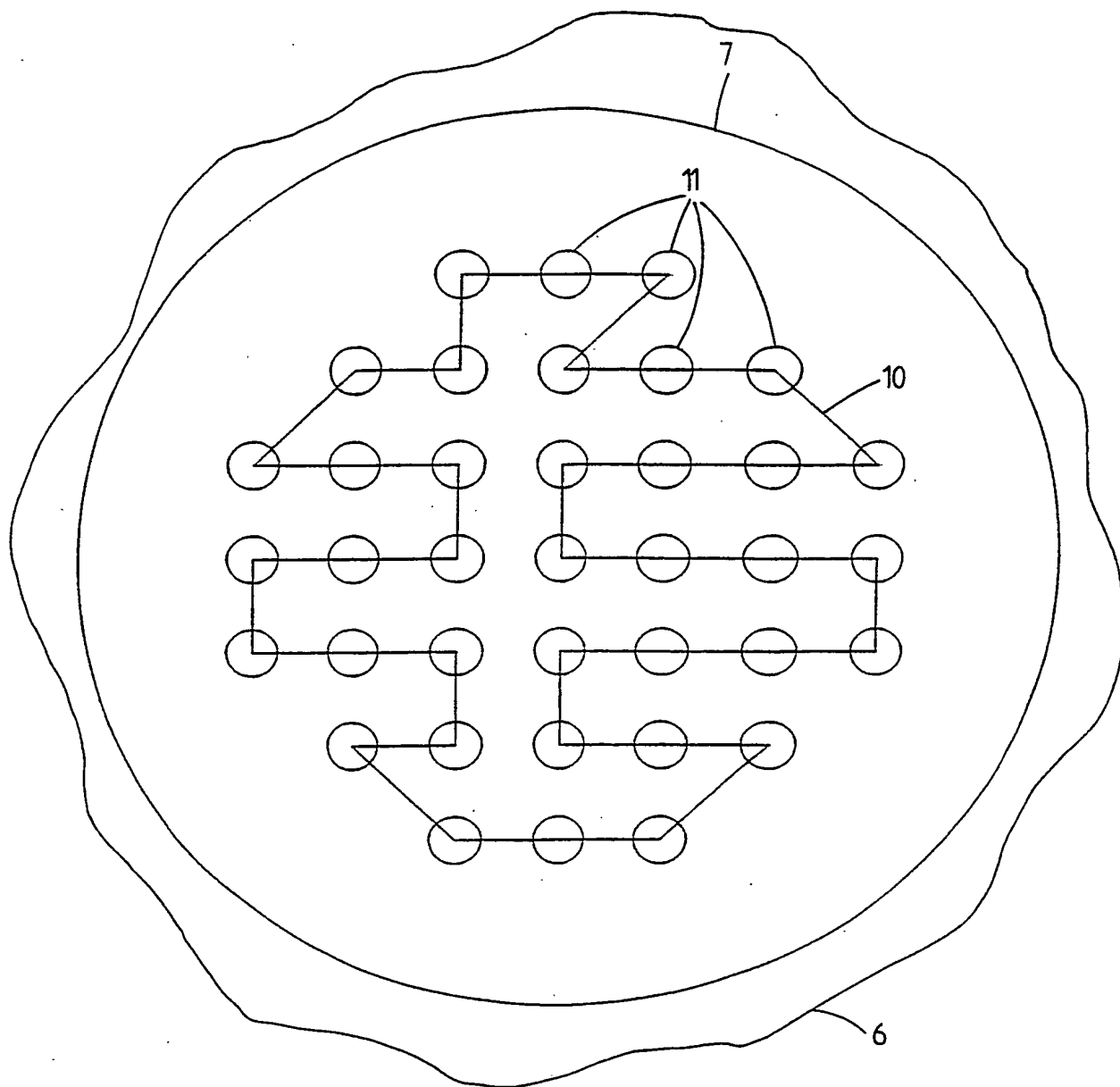


Fig. 3

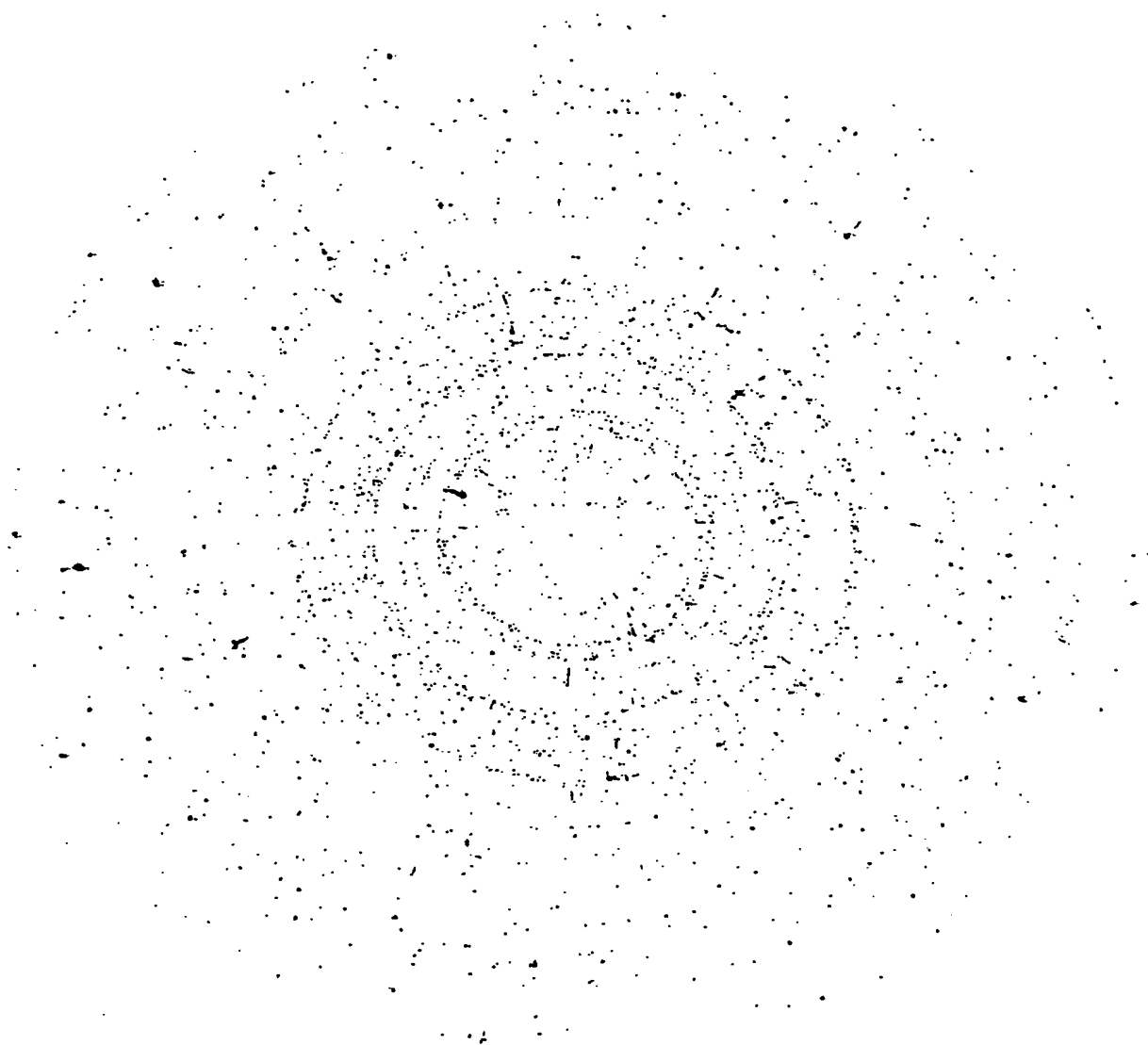


Fig. 4

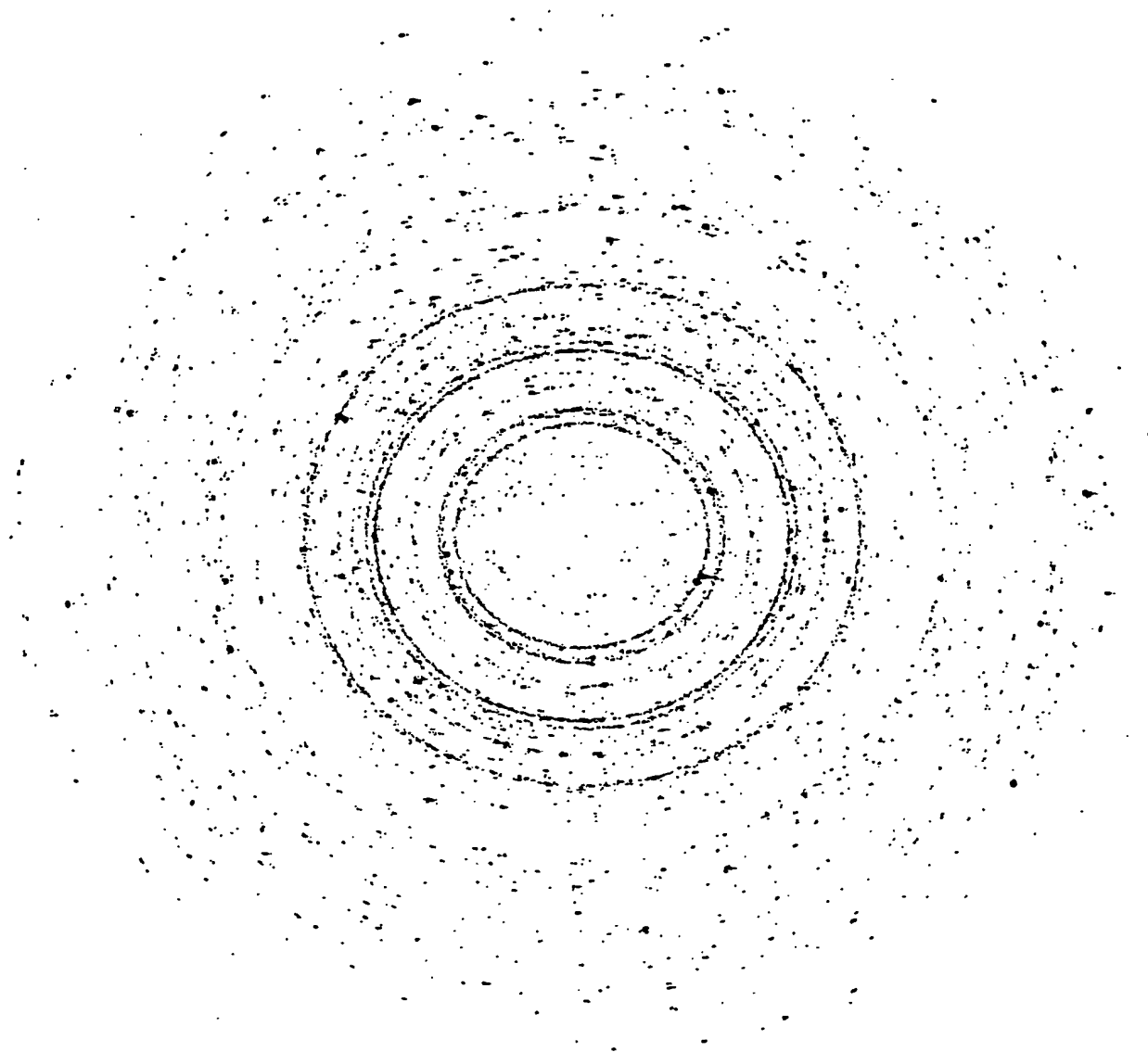


Fig. 5

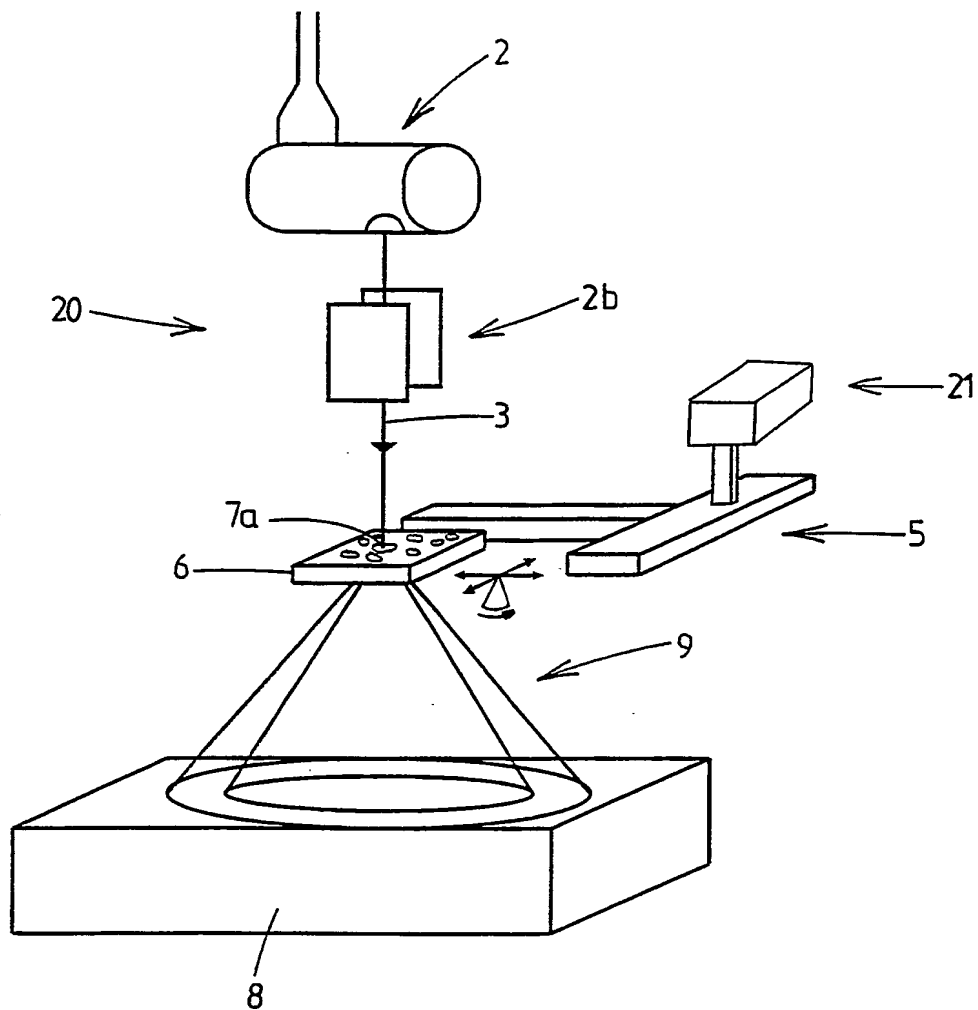


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 03/00451

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01N23/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	column 2, line 11 - line 57 column 3, line 66 -column 4, line 10 column 4, line 57 -column 5, line 5; claims 2,10-18; figures 1,3 ----	6,7,11, 12
Y	DE 15 98 413 A (EXXON RESEARCH ENGINEERING CO) 23 April 1970 (1970-04-23) cited in the application page 1; claims 1,2; figure 5 ----- -/--	6,7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 00 36405 A (BENNETT JAMES ;HAJDUK DAMIAN (US); JAIN RAKESH (US); SYMYX TECHNOL) 22 June 2000 (2000-06-22) page 4, line 1 -page 5, line 3; claims 1,2; figures 2A,3,4 ---	11,12
X	US 3 527 942 A (ROE GLENN D ET AL) 8 September 1970 (1970-09-08) column 1, line 28 - line 65; claim 1; figure 1 -----	1,4,8,13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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